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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/824,007	04/03/2001	Nobuo Suzuki	107317-00026	6467

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EXAMINER

VILLECCO, JOHN M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/824,007

Applicant(s)

SUZUKI, NOBUO

Examiner

John M. Villecco

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 September 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-8 and 10-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-8 and 10-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review

1. In the paper received September 21, 2007, applicant request a Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Review of the Final Rejection mailed out on May 21, 2007. As a result of the Pre-Appeal Brief Conference Review, the panel elected to re-open prosecution of the application. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 4-8, and 10-20 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 35 U.S.C. rejections of claims 1, 4-8, and 10-20 have been withdrawn. In particular, the limitation of "the row shift circuit having not random access function" has been deemed to not be a functional limitation. However, the aforementioned limitation is considered a negative limitation, which has necessitated a new ground of rejection.
2. Accordingly, **this action is non-final** due to the new grounds of rejection, which was not necessitated by amendment. Please see the new grounds of rejection presented on the following pages.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 4-8, 10-13, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts (U.S. Patent No. 5,452,004).**

5. Regarding *claim 1*, Roberts discloses a MOS-type solid-state image pickup device, comprising: a semiconductor substrate (Fig. 1, element 14); a large number of pixels arranged in one surface of the semiconductor substrate in an array having a plurality of rows and a plurality of columns (Fig. 1, element 12), each pixel (Fig. 1, element 40) including (a) a photoelectric converter element having a cathode (Fig. 9, element 42) and (b) a switching circuit (Fig. 9, element 40) electrically connected to the photoelectric converter element for controlling generation of an output signal representing electric charge accumulated in the photoelectric converter element and discharge of the electric charge (col. 8, line 44-55); a plurality of row selection signal lines (Fig. 2, element 56) disposed along a row direction, each being associated with one pixel row for supplying a row selection signal; a plurality of output signal lines (Fig. 9, CCVL) disposed along a column, each being associated with at least one pixel column; a plurality of reset signal lines (Fig. 2, element 68) disposed along the row direction, each being associated with one pixel row for supplying a reset signal (col. 8, lines 44-55; col. 7, lines 11-26); a power source line (Fig. 2, element Vssa); and an overall reset controller (Fig. 1, element 208; col. 12, lines 28-50) supplying an overall reset signal to all of said reset signal lines at a time; wherein said switching circuit comprises: a series connection of an output transistor (Fig. 2, element 74) and a selection transistor (Fig. 2, element 76) connected between the power source line and an associated output signal line, the output transistor having a gate being capable of receiving a potential generated by the charge accumulated in said cathode (Fig. 2, element 72), the selection transistor having a gate connected to an associated row selection signal line (Fig. 2, element 80); and a reset transistor connected between said cathode and said power source line (Fig. 2, element 70); and having a gate connected to an associated reset signal line (Fig. 2,

element 68). Additionally, Roberts teaches the use of a decoder and latch circuit (24) which is used to control the scanning of the image sensor. More specifically, the decoder and latch circuit (24) includes a latch (104) for outputting a reset signal and latch (106) for outputting a row selection signal. See column 6, lines 30-45. Furthermore, Roberts discloses that the row selection and reset functions are implemented in a conventional row-by-row order. See column 7, lines 10-47. Thus, the examiner is interpreting the latch and decoder circuit (24) to be the row shift circuit which includes a row read scan circuit and a reset scan circuit. The Examiner acknowledges that the photoconverting element 42 in Fig. 2 of Roberts has an opposite orientation as the photoconverting element 20 in Fig. 10 of the instant application. The Examiner notes that while the polarity of the charge in the circuits of Fig. 2 of Roberts and Fig. 10 of the instant application are opposite, the operation of the circuits are the same, i.e. the polarity of the charge is irrelevant to the function and effects of the circuits.

Roberts, however, fails to specifically disclose that the row shift circuit operates without a random access function. However, as per MPEP 2144.04(II)(A), the limitation of the row shift circuit "having no random access function" is considered a negative limitation. In effect, Roberts teaches a more complicated circuit which includes a random access function. The elimination of this feature from the circuit of Roberts would provide a row shift circuit that does not operate using a random access function. The elimination of this feature would further, result in a simplified row shift circuit. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to eliminate the random access function of the row shift circuit of Roberts in order to simplify the circuit to a non-random access mode. See *In re*

Larson 340 F.2d 965, 144 USPQ 347 (CCPA 1965) and *In re Kuhle*, 526 F.2d 553, 188 USPQ 7(CCPA 1975).

6. Regarding **claim 4**, Roberts teaches a readout row-shifter (Fig. 4, element 102) for sequentially supplying the row selection signal to the row selection signal lines; a reset row-shifter (Fig. 4, element 100) for sequentially supplying the reset signal to the reset signal lines; and an image signal outputting device electrically connected to the output signal lines for generating an image signal representing the output signal and for sequentially outputting the image signal (col. 9, lines 1-7).
7. Regarding **claim 5**, Roberts teaches at least one analog signal generator for converting the output signal generated on each output signal line (Fig. 9, CCVL) into an analog voltage signal (Fig. 6, Vout; col. 9, lines 1-17); and a row-directional shifter for controlling operation of the analog signal generator and for sequentially outputting the analog voltage signal from the at least one analog signal generator (col. 1, lines 15-20 and 62-65).
8. Regarding **claim 6**, Roberts teaches an analog signal generator for converting the output signal generated on each output signal line into an analog voltage signal (col. 9, lines 1-17); and an analog-to-digital converter (Fig. 6, element 166) for receiving the analog voltage signal and for converting the analog voltage signal into a digital signal; and a buffer memory for receiving the digital signal, temporarily keeping the digital signal therein, and outputting the digital signal therefrom because a buffer is inherent in an A/D converter since the result is latched and held for a time in order to provide an output value.

9. Regarding **claim 7**, Roberts teaches a controller (Fig. 1, element 208) for controlling operations (col. 13, lines 22-44) of the overall reset controller, the readout row-shifter, the reset row-shifter, and the image signal outputting device.
10. Regarding **claim 8**, Roberts teaches a transfer signal line (Fig. 2, element 48) disposed for each pixel row; and a transfer control row-shifter for sequentially supplying (col. 5, line 6-13; col. 1, lines 62-65) a transfer control signal to the transfer signal lines, and each switching circuit further comprises a transfer transistor (Fig. 2, element 46) electrically connected between said cathode and gate of the photoelectric converter element and the gate of the output transistor, which gate is also connected to the reset transistor, the transfer transistor including a control terminal electrically connected to the transfer signal line.
11. Regarding **claim 10**, Roberts discloses a readout row-shifter for sequentially supplying the row selection signal to said row selection signal lines (Fig. 3, element 114 row select); a reset row-shifter for sequentially supplying the reset signal to said reset signal lines (Fig. 3, element 112 row reset); and an image signal outputting device electrically connected to said output signal lines for generating an image signal representing the output signal and for sequentially outputting the image signal (Fig. 4, element 128, Fig. 6).
12. Regarding **claim 11**, please see the rejection of claim 5.
13. Regarding **claim 12**, please see the rejection of claim 6.
14. Regarding **claim 13**, please see the rejection of claim 7.
15. **Claim 20** is considered to be substantively equivalent to claim 1. Please see the discussion of claim 1 above.

16. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts (U.S. Pat. No. 5,452,004) in view of Ernest et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,827,348).

17. Regarding *claim 14*, please see the rejections of claims 1 and 4. Furthermore, Roberts teaches the use of an additional transistor (Fig. 9, element 200) in an alternative embodiment that enables a global reset and "snap shot" capability (col. 12, lines 28-38). One of ordinary skill in the art would have provided the additional transistor of Roberts's alternative embodiment for the purpose of enabling still capture in addition to motion video capture. As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have provided the additional transistor of Roberts's alternative embodiment for the purpose of enabling still capture in addition to motion video capture. Further still, Roberts teaches a still picture indication signal generator for generating a still picture indication signal indicating shooting of a still picture (col. 12, lines 28-38) because a still picture indication signal is inherent in taking a snapshot.

Although Roberts teaches the use of an electronic shutter (col. 12, lines 46-50), Roberts does not disclose a light-shielding device capable of interrupting light incident to the image pickup device for a predetermined period of time after an overall reset operation. However, Ernest et al. teaches a mechanical shutter for interrupting light incident to an image pickup device (Fig. 3, element 24; col. 4, lines 11-15), which remains closed for a predetermined period of time until the still image is read out following an overall reset (Fig. 2). One of ordinary skill in the art would have provided the mechanical shutter of Ernest et al. for exposure control in a dual mode camera in order to permit high shutter speed in the still mode and electronic shuttering in the video mode (col. 3, lines 7-13). As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the mechanical shutter of Ernest for

exposure control in a dual mode camera in order to permit high shutter speed in the still mode and electronic shuttering in the video mode.

Furthermore, Ernest discloses a mobile picture mode controller (Fig. 3, element 20) electrically connected to said MOS-type solid-state image pickup device for continually controlling operation thereof for repeatedly conducting (a) an image readout operation in which the row selection signal is sequentially supplied from said readout row-shifter to a predetermined number of row selection signal lines for sequentially outputting from said image signal outputting device an image signal representing the output signal generated on each said output signal line (Fig. 3, Camera Timing and Control 20, CCD 12) because this is an inherent feature in a conventional CCD and (b) an electronic shutter operation (col. 2, lines 20-33) in which the reset signal is sequentially supplied from said reset row-shifter to said reset signal supply line at least associated with said pixel row as an object of the image signal readout operation for sequentially discharge electric charge accumulated in said photoelectric converter elements (Fig. 3, Camera Timing and Control 20, CCD 12) because this is an inherent feature in a conventional CCD; and a first still picture mode controller (Fig. 3, element 20; Fig. 2, Still Switch On) electrically connected to said MOS-type solid-state image pickup device for controlling in place of said mobile mode controller, when the still picture indication signal is outputted, operations of said MOS-type solid-state image pickup device and said light shielding device, for conducting an overall reset operation in which the overall reset controller is operated, in a state in which the operations of said readout row-shifter and said rest row-shifter are stopped, and electric charge accumulated in all said photoelectric converter elements is discharged, and for conducting an image signal readout operation in which said light shielding device is operated and interrupts the

incident light for a predetermined period of time after the overall reset operation is finished, and the row selection signal is sequentially supplied from said readout row-shifter to said row selection signal lines for sequentially outputting an image signal representing the output signal generated on said output signal lines from said image signal outputting device (Fig. 2, Still; col. 5, line 63-col. 6, line 48).

18. Regarding *claim 15*, Ernest teaches when in the video mode (corresponding to an electronic shutter operation), and the still picture indication signal is outputted, the still picture mode controller does not interrupt the operation (Fig. 2, Still Switch On, Video, Still); when an electronic shutter operation is being executed at a point of time when the still picture indication signal is outputted, the still picture mode controller conducts once the image signal readout operation once after the electronic shutter operation (Fig. 2, Still Switch On, Video, Still); and then the first still picture mode controller conducts the overall reset operation (col. 6, lines 28-59) when a global reset is operated in preparation for a second still picture.

19. Regarding *claim 16*, please see the rejection of claim 8. Furthermore, Roberts teaches a mobile picture mode controller (Fig. 1, element 208) or the first still picture mode controller conducting the transfer control row-shifter for sequentially supplying, in the image readout operation, the row reset operation, or the overall reset operation, the transfer control signal to each transfer signal lines associated with the pixel row as an object of the operation.

20. **Claims 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roberts (U.S. Pat. No. 5,452,004), in view of Ernest et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4, 827, 348), and further in view of Soeda et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 5,382,974).**

21. Regarding *claim 17*, Roberts teaches motion video and still image capture (col. 1, line 55-col.2, line 5; col. 12, lines 28-38). Furthermore, Ernest teaches a shutter that interrupts light for a predetermined period of time (please see the rejection of claim 14). Neither Roberts nor Ernest teaches the use of a strobe device or a controller for a second still picture mode comprising a strobe device.

However, Soeda et al. teaches a strobe device (Fig. 1, element 20) for emitting flash light when a predetermined signal is received (Fig. 5) or the strobe device installing device for installing therein; a second still picture mode controller (strobe mode: col. 13, lines 27-31; Fig. 3, elements \$8 and \$18) electrically connected to the image pickup device for controlling in place of a mobile mode controller, when the still picture indication signal is outputted; a strobe device operation signal is generated for operating the strobe device (Fig. 5); a shutter is operated for a predetermined period of time after strobe device operation signal is generated (Fig. 5); and a still picture mode specifying device (Fig. 3, element \$8; col. 14, lines 24-38) for specifying a still picture mode controller to be operated when the still picture indication signal is outputted.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have provided the strobe of Soeda et al. with the imager of Roberts and Ernest et al. for the purpose of increasing the maximum photographable distance to an object and to obtain a high quality image (col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 3). As a result, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the strobe of Soeda et al. with the imager of Roberts and Ernest et al. for the purpose of increasing the maximum photographable distance to an object and to obtain a high quality image (col. 13, line 65-col. 14, line 3).

22. Regarding **claim 18**, Roberts teaches motion video and still image capture (col. 1, line 55-col. 2, line 5; col. 12, lines 28-38). Roberts does not specifically teach that a still picture mode does not interrupt a video mode when a still picture mode is indicated. However, Ernest et al. teaches an electronic shutter operation or an image signal readout operation is being executed at a point of time when the still picture indication signal is outputted, a still picture mode controller does not interrupt the operation; and when an electronic shutter operation is being executed at a point of time when the still picture indication signal is outputted, a still picture mode controller conducts the image signal readout operation once after the electronic shutter operation; and then a still picture mode controller conducts the overall reset operation (Fig. 2, Clear CCD; col. 5, line 63-col.6, line 48).

23. Regarding **claim 19**, please see the rejection for the rejection of claim 16.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John M. Villecco whose telephone number is (571) 272-7319. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on (571) 272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/John M. Villecco/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2622
December 6, 2007